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Books III and IV, dealing with the material of pure sociology, are to a large extent collaborations from the works of the best thinkers on the subject, to whom due credit is given. Considerable material is condensed into this portion of the book, but it is to be regretted that parts of it have not received greater amplification.

Applied sociology, including social pathology, charities, poverty and crime next find an appropriate and well-deserved place. Principles are discussed and positive rules and suggestions for social betterment given. The subsequent chapters on the Methods of Social Investigation are also very helpful and the final book covers the principal points in the development of social philosophy.

In some minor particulars the author has been less pains-taking. The statement that "Sociology treats of the forces which tend to organize and perpetuate society," neglects to include the disintegrating forces which are no less subject to treatment by the science. The expressions, "survival of the best" and "a completed society," are both liable to misinterpretation. The subject of population, certainly an important one in sociology, has received but scant attention, yet in a work formulated according to the plans developed by the author, a more extended discussion could be well afforded.

On the whole, the author has furnished us with a very serviceable text. It is a logical development of the principles of the science and the different branches have been brought into proper correlation. Many apt illustrations further commend the book. Its style is sufficiently simple for easy comprehension and the student will find it a working manual of great value.

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**Carrera y Justiz, F. Introduccion a la Historia de las Instituciones Locales de Cuba.** Two volumes. Vol. I, pp. xxxi, 301; Vol. II, pp. v, 510. Havana, 1905.

Since our acquisition of the Philippines and of Porto Rico the development of Spanish-American institutions has acquired an entirely new interest and importance. In all the larger institutions of learning some attention is now being paid to the political organization of the Spanish-American Republics. Unfortunately there is as yet no treatise in the English language which presents a clear picture of the actual working of Spanish-American institutions. In fact, it is difficult to find any satisfactory Spanish treatises on the subject. It is, therefore, a matter of sincere congratulation that we now have from so high an authority as Dr. Carrera y Justiz an exhaustive presentation of the development of local institutions in Cuba from the period of the earliest settlement until the close of Spanish dominion in 1899.

From Dr. Carrera y Justiz's work it is evident that the Spanish government failed to appreciate the true character of the insurrectionary movement in Cuba. In the attempt to pacify the island, concessions were made to the demand for larger local liberties, but these concessions seemed to have had but little effect on the temper of the people. These two volumes simply confirm the impression that the difficulties were economic rather than political.

The author's description of municipal government during the closing period of Spanish rule also strengthens the impression, which recent years have further demonstrated, that the danger of handing over to the Cubans the management of their own affairs was by no means as great as many of our own statesmen supposed. In fact, the way had been prepared by the important concessions made during the last years of Spanish domination.

Since the beginning of Cuban independence, the author has been laboring year in and year out to infuse new life into the Cuban municipalities. Through the formation of civic associations he has emphasized the obligations of the citizen toward the municipality and through constant agitation has secured improvement to a number of local services. His thorough knowledge of the past and his keen interest in the present enables him to bring the experience of the past into direct relation with the needs of the present. It is to be hoped that these two volumes will be followed by a third on the development of municipal institutions during the period of American occupation and since that time.

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**Greene, Evarts B.** *Provincial America.* (American Nation Series, Vol. VI. Edited by A. B. Hart.) Pp. xxi, 359. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper Bros., 1905.

The volumes of the first series have in general been warmly commended both by the specialist and the lay-reader. In no less degree, it is safe to say, will be the appreciation accorded the five volumes of Group II. They are worthy contributions to the series.

In "Provincial America" (1690-1740), Professor Greene takes up the narrative of the history where Professor Andrews leaves off and in somewhat the same manner continues the study of the colonies for the period of the next half century in their threefold development along political, economic and social lines and in their relation as an outlying portion to the English nation.

Political institutions, as might be expected from the author of that scholarly monograph, the "Provincial Governor," takes precedence in the volume, receiving nearly one-half of its space. Chapter I includes a summary of imperial conditions in 1689 and Chapters II, III, IV, V, XI, XII and XIII treat fully for the period covered of the genesis of the governmental systems of the colonies and Great Britain, the interaction of provincial and imperial interests, and the tendencies to an increased imperial control.

The study of the religious conditions of the time is very much restricted, such attention as the subject receives being given to a great extent to those movements affecting the political situation. Chapter VI is devoted to a discussion of the relaxation of the old Puritan system and the unsuccessful attempt to organize an effective Anglican jurisdiction in America. Whitefield's "Great Awakening," it is true, is briefly touched upon, but of many other religious forces of the deepest significance in provincial life there is scanty reference, if mentioned at all.